

SLAVERY IN VIRGINIA.

CONTINUATION OF THE STORY
OF GABRIEL'S REVOLT.Careful Plans of the Insurrectionary
Leader—Forces Flocking to His Standard—Whites Unconscious Almost to the
Very Last Moment.

As soon as Gabriel had been elected to the command of the insurrectionary forces he took immediate steps to carry out his plans. Agents were sent to different parts of the State to enlist men; to others was assigned the duty of collecting and manufacturing arms, moulding bullets, and securing a supply of powder. His emissaries were soon at work in all the chief towns in Eastern Virginia, and in most of the most populous counties. It is a matter of astonishment with what secrecy his agents were kept, and with what celerity his orders were executed. The former may be traced in some way to that Masonic instinct common among negroes, which makes them particularly interested in the affairs of their own race. Confidence in their chosen leader and the hope of success no doubt induced the latter.

When the demand was made as to how many men were to be present, probably set him at a week making taken off by the ends, and seconds out of seven the letter for his "army," the former for the infantry. His followers manifested were ordered to have an end every kind was put on him in the hands of the men who were to be seized when the time arrived for the uprising. They daily accumulated a considerable number of fire-arms and beside swords manufactured cross-bows. Bullets by the hundred were prepared, until one of his agents informed him that he had better be armed than he had already worn out three bullet moulds in getting ready for the war. His brother, Solomon, appears to have been most active in preparing and collecting the number of men required. His other brother, being considered too young for duty, was kept employed moulding bullets. The former went regularly every Sunday to Richmond in the prosecution of his duties, and generally brought back with him a supply of arms and information as to where arms were to be gotten when the city should be captured.

RECRUITING OFFICERS.

Gabriel's chief recruiting officers were Jack Bowler and Bill Wootton, from Caroline county, for the country, and one Jupiter and Lewis Barrett for the city of Richmond. At the time of his instructions he had all his followers wear uniforms, and a few slaves whenever possible. Wearing a uniform, however, was the distinguishing arm. His efforts were not confined to the blacks only. He had employed two emissaries to spy especially to the Indians then in the State and the tribe in North Carolina. One of them, in his message, said that his time, from his induction, he might "go down to the Piping Tree to try and enlist the outlandish people." These were the Pahnuks and Mattapans Indians, a wild and uncivilized tribe in the neighborhood. Another messenger was to visit the Cawcasas. This was Sam Bird, another active and enthusiastic conspirator. He was to be supplied with a "free pass" for the journey to North Carolina as evidence to show that any of these descendants of the Aborigines took any part in the conspiracy. They have ever remained true to their peculiar instincts, and loyal to their white neighbors.

NUMBER OF BLACKS ENGAGED.

Various estimates have been made of the number of blacks engaged in this famous rebellion. The author of the "Revolt" extended over most of the slaveholding part of the State is abundantly proved, but it is also true that a large majority of the conspirators were to be found in the immediate neighborhood of the capital, which was mainly laid. Had this succeeded the number at a distance had been so well instructed as to the purposes of their insurgent friends, the capital that a general uprising would have been started. However, after that the fall of Gaither's scheme the authorities of the State were appalled at the gravity of the crisis, from which they had just been delivered. When the rebel force was first chosen to lead the cause of the conspirators, it had raised what was considered only a company, of which he was elected captain.

But so great was his success that in a short time his forces and greatly increased, and at last he had to rank in the rank of general. He himself stated to his men nearly ten thousand men under his command over the whole State. Of these, one thousand were in Richmond, ready for action as soon as he should appear at the Capital. He had a thousand men in the county, and about five hundred at the pits in Chesterfield county, anxiously awaiting the expected news of his capture of the Capital. In addition to these, he had recruits that "all the negroes in Petersburg were to join him" and "commenced the insurrection." Others claim for their chief only about five thousand men, all told.

Judging from the several statements made by himself and some of his followers he had a thousand men in the creek considerably over 1,000 men, of whom 600 were to meet at Ground Squared bridge to make part of the thousand who under Cheif's orders were to inaugurate the measure of the whites. It is difficult to note how many of Gabriel's deluded followers applied for positions under his command, and how careful he seems to have been in making selections from among them. He had a thousand men in the creek, and another thousand men under his command over the whole State. Of these, one thousand were in Richmond, ready for action as soon as he should appear at the Capital. He had a thousand men in the county, and about five hundred at the pits in Chesterfield county, anxiously awaiting the expected news of his capture of the Capital. In addition to these, he had recruits that "all the negroes in Petersburg were to join him" and "commenced the insurrection." Others claim for their chief only about five thousand men, all told.

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"GENERAL" GABRIEL'S PLANS.

Having, as he supposed, collected and armed a sufficient force, Gabriel now proceeded to lay his plans before the most trusted members of his secret society.

He had been long anxious to begin the campaign; had been working hard all the summer to that end, but had several times been disappointed by the tardiness and want of decisiveness of his friends. The time for action had now come. After consulting with his confidants it was decided that the work should begin on the night of Saturday, the 30th of August. The forces were to meet on that night near "Prayer" Tavern in Petersburg, and the next morning to march to the rank of general. He himself stated to his men nearly ten thousand men under his command over the whole State. Of these, one thousand were in Richmond, ready for action as soon as he should appear at the Capital. He had a thousand men in the county, and about five hundred at the pits in Chesterfield county, anxiously awaiting the expected news of his capture of the Capital. In addition to these, he had recruits that "all the negroes in Petersburg were to join him" and "commenced the insurrection." Others claim for their chief only about five thousand men, all told.

[To be concluded.]

High-Paid Preachers.

The following items are clipped from a New York paper: Dr. Morgan Dix, His assistant has \$6,000. Of the clergymen belonging to Dr. Dix's church \$8,000 to Dr. Dix. His son, Dr. Dix, is in charge of the school in charge of the church, and his wife has \$1,000.

Although these public measures had been adopted at this early date, both the whites and the negroes were to be fully prepared for a full sense of the winter's work, and within a few hours of the time when the impending blow was to be delivered.

Dr. Dix, who was going on a body of engineers to work on telegraphs at the "engineer pool" in Petersburg, had \$1,000. Another was "too trifling a fellow," and another, after having been made a captain, was turned out, "being under size."

"GENERAL" GABRIEL'S PLANS.

In the first place, the attack upon the whites was to begin "in the dead of night; at which time they would be unguarded and unsuspecting." Knowing his own capacities, Gabriel, after long consulting with many friends, had induced a man who had been at the service of York for that purpose, who was to be commander and manager the first day, and after exercising the soldiers' command was to be replaced by another.

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The Way to Stop It is Step.

Ex-Senator Thurman has broken himself of the old-fashioned habit of taking snuff, and an ingenious correspondent has started the story that the Old Roman dropped his habit because he found that it was injuring his eyes. Mr. Thurman denies ever having taken snuff, but he is not the only one who has done so. Many a man, it is said, has been led into the same trap, and says that he stopped because he concluded that he had "snuffed about enough." The explanation is thoroughly characteristic of the Old Roman. Any one who has ever been a snuff-taker, or a pot-habit, can see that it is a bad habit, and that a snuff-taker who has been a snuff-taker, and says that he stopped because he concluded that he had "snuffed about enough," is a fool.

There are other instances of the same sort. An old man, who has been a snuff-taker in his time, and who means to stop it, says that he stopped because he concluded that he had "snuffed about enough." The explanation is thoroughly characteristic of the Old Roman. Any one who has ever been a snuff-taker, or a pot-habit, can see that it is a bad habit, and that a snuff-taker who has been a snuff-taker, and says that he stopped because he concluded that he had "snuffed about enough," is a fool.

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